EUROPE.

The Tempest of Revolution Still Raging in the Capital of France.

THE WOMEN WARRIORS OF PARIS

What Was Seen During a Visit to Asnieres.

WANTED FOR A SOLDIER.

Extraordinary Flow of Emigration from Ireland.

THE REPUBLICAN DISPLAY IN LONDON.

The Cunard steamship Abyssinia, Captain Haines, from Liverpool the 25th ult., via Queenstown the 26th, arrived at this port last evening. Her mails are three days later than those of the Java.

The French budget will show an estimate of two on francs less than that of July, 1870.

Lieutenant Demarest, of the gendarmerie, who killed Gustave Flourens, has been promoted to the rank of captain and named Chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

trate all their attacks upon M. Thiers, whom they represent as master of the situation and their de er-

On the 24th nit., in the sitting of the Dutch Second Chamber, the government presented a bill for the ession of the Dutch possessions on the Coast of Guinea to Great Britain.

M. Thiers paid a visit on the 22d to the military

nospitals at Versailles, during which he is said to have expressed the opinion that the present struggle would yet last for some time.

A placard was posted up on the 25th in Paris, signed "Bonne," requesting the friends of order to hold themselves in readiness to avenge their brethren who were murdered in the Place Vendome, and to defend the cause of order.

FRANCE.

The Tempest of Revolution Still Raging-The Women Warriors of the Capital-The Horrors of the Fratricidal Strife-Rochefort and the Commune-A Plea for the Seizure of Church Property-Notes-A Visit to Asmeres-The Horrors of the Struggle Between Paris PARIS, April 18, 1871.

The tempest rages. Shot like rain and shells like hall continue, while the sublime horror of the cannon and the heartbreaking groans of the wounded and dving are heard night and day-battle fields strewn with dead, and the green verdure of spring watered by the blood of fallen braves. The sky of Paris one mirror of fire from the cannon flashing in the air and sending hundreds of victims into eternity. The most beautiful quarters of the city are deserted-the inhabitants driven from their sumptuous homes, to seek shelter from the terrible bombardment, less merciful than that of the Prussians. Hungreds continue to leave the city, and really Paris deserted look. The only activity seen the great number removing their furniture to safe localities and the immense wagons of ambulances filled with the wounded. Never even in the darkest day of siege and on the eve of starvation has poor Paris been so sad. During the siege it was winter and nature was not enchanting, but now the beautiful spring weather and nature dressed in her robes of green has no effect to soothe the anguish that reigns in this unfortunate city. Desolation, ruin, want, misery, grief and bloodshed are the attractions that Paris of to-day shows. Every means have been used to reconcile the opposed parties, but all in vain. Each day has a more warlike aspect than the preceding one, and the results are loss of life.

STILL DETERMINED. The troops here are weary and fatigued, but will not give up. Three times has the Porte Maillot been riddled with balls, and three times have they built it up again, living three days at a time on dry bread and lard, and some days so hangry they have eaten the meat raw, and one and all have the united cry. "Liberty or death !" A delegation of Freemasons went to Versailles to effect a reconciliation, but their attempt was vain. They would not listen.

WOMEN WARRIORS. A touching appeal and proclamation has been made by the female citizens of Paris, calling their sisters to arm and revenge their husbands, sons and brothers. "If we cannot obtain gans or bayonets, let us use the stones of the pavements to crush the traitors and spotiers of liberty. What care we if we are victims, when those we love are no more? To arms ! to arms !? The proclamation was pubdished in the Fertie and other leading journals. In the battle of Neuilly several women who took part were killed beside their husbands. The cantingeres of the Sixty-eighth and Sixty-first regiments were killed. One of the most heroic women of this revoby side with her husband. I saw, to-day, the 153d battallon leaving the caserne of the Prince Eugene. Their destination was the Fort de Vanvres, mundreds of women and children were sobbing and weeping, while several walked catally, side by side in the ranks, with gubs in hand.

FATHER AGAINST SON AND EKOTHER AGAINST BRO-

gene. Their desimants was the fort of summary and weeping, while several walked calmly, side by side in the ranks, with guns in hand.

FATHER AGAINST SON AND ENOTHER AGAINST BROTHER:

"Brother's against brother's and father's against sons is the sad story of civil war," and to an American the souvenir of these words and their result is, ass, too well known and too fresh in their memory to ever be forgotien. I mee a friend yesterday who was going to call on a poor iannly in Ree Montreul, No. 5, to see a woman in great suffering. Her nusband, in the ranks of the National Guard, had had his two legs amputated; her son and her son-in-law were in the regular atmy at Versaules, and a very young son still in the ranks here. Her despair was neartrending. Her shier had been wonneed by a shell, and she herself was in masery. This is but one of the many sad, sad softes that one hears daily in this doomed city. The Command ans promised 600 francs pension to every widow and orphan of the National Guard killed in delenating the people and the fights of Paris; but when? Money is very scarce now, and the church sliver and gold have not yet been converted into money, and if the Commune is vanquished it is certain the families of the vice with his work with have very little and and no pity from Versalles.

A beautiful English gril living on the Rue Petit Carreau became so frichtened by the bomberdment on Wednesday, the little story window. She began by throwing a part of the lumiture out, which aroused the neighbors who forced the door of the apartment just as she was attempting to launch herself into eternity. She is now instance from fright. This is the fourth case of insant y from tear that has occurred since the Ist. Most victims are children. The residence of Queen laabella of Spain has been struck in several places, but ho serious daming done. Some persons have nad miraculous escap.s. An American who was rather curious, and who had been under fire on one or two occasions as the Fourtn of Just colorations to the Secondary o

ont one regret—that is to have taken M. Thiers for an honest man. "I he regard to THE PILLAGE OF CHURCHES the Mot Wordre has been reproached by several journals for having encouraged the Commune. Rochefor replies to this charge by the following letter, which in the eyes of some readers merits publication:—"The Mot Wordre has been reproached by correspondence and by the press for having unveiled the treasures of Notre Dame. It now deciares that it aware of any other cierical treasury they would hasten to indicate it to the Commune." Our eternal belief will be that Jesus Christ, being born in a stable, the only treasure Notre Dame should possess is a box of straw. As to the ciboriums of saints, set and surrounded by emeralds and diamonds and other precious stones, we do not hesitate to declare them national property, coming from generous people to whom the Church promised paradise; and such a promise brings many imaginary gitts of great value. The only programme of the Catholic Church of the present day is La bourre ou Venter. Now as the French nation do not believe any more in the enter it is evident, in case of want, they will retake La bourre, which they once gave for their redemption.

More Priests Arrested and More Gold and Sil-

as the French nation do not believe any more in the enter it is evident, in ease of want, they will retake La bourre, which they once gave for their redeemption.

More priests Arrested and More Gold and Silver Taken Prom the churches.

Three priests were arrested yesterday at the Catholic college of Christian Brothers, Rue Odinot, No. 27, and conveyed to the prison, where they were kindly cared for and saw "their brothers gone before." Notre Dame de Lorettes was entered by a company of National Guards and 10,000 francs' worth of silver taken. The Afranchi says, in regard to "pillaging churches."—Some journals continue the calumny that the churches are being pillaged. The exact truth is, all gold and silver found in them have been taken to the mint to make coim, and circulate what is badly needed—money. In so doing it is only change of usage—that Paris has a right to transform what is her property, and that the gold and silver in churches are not private property but national property of the city.

The day before yesterday I went out by the Courselles gate to Asmeres. Passing the bridge of boats at Lavahlors, a very shaky affair, which is strong enough and wide enough for foot passengers and cavaliers, but not for carrages, I took my way through the streets of Asmeres, now occupied by communists, and advanced to the extreme outposts, a little outside the village on the road to Argenteall.

It is a pretty little place, full of cosey, comfortable cottages, surrounded by gardens that would now be blooming with flowers were it not for the blighting touch of war. The most of these houses are abandoned, except, as in some few cases, by an old donestic left to keep watch and ward over empty rooms and bare walls. Many of the gardens are occupied by the solders, who have pierced the thekstone walls which enclose them with loopholes for their rifles, and now hold them as forts.

The Advance Posts of the contracts holder, she other to st. Germain; for a short distance they run parallel and within easy rifle shot of each ot

One of them told me he had a brother among the troops of Versaliles, who, for all he knew, might be benind the other embaukment trying at that moment to shoot him.

"Do you think he would join you if he could?" I asked him.

"Certainly he would," was the reply; "but, of course, if he did it and was caught he would be shot, most probably."

DEADLY RESULTS.

He offered to take me to a house where a man had been killed the day before, and I went. It was a house of eight or ten rooms, surrounded by a garden, and had not been occupied since the investment of the city by the Prussians, The man killed had been employed to paint it, and was actually at work when a seven bound shell from Courbevole came in through the wall on the second floor, striking him fairly in the head and scattering his brains in every direction, The room in which it occurred presents

A SICKENING SPECTACLE.

Blood and brains all over the wall and on the stairway leading down. It is horrible. But he is only one of the many victims of the reckless firing of the cannoniers. We heard a good deal about the barbarity of the Prussians in bombarding Paris and killing innocent people.

BEFORE THE ATTACE.

It soon grew quite dark, and sentinels were posted everywhere, so that one was met continually with the cry of "Qui vive." I found at last Coionel Guillen, of the 173d battalion, on duty here, who informed me that they were in momentary expectation of an attack, and invited me to stay all night with him, which invitation I at once accepted. We went the rounds of the sentries together—a dangerous and delicate service, as we were liable to be fired upon at any moment by some Franc-tireur of the other side. We slipped about cautiously in the darkness from post to post, and from sentry to sentry, the colonel giving instructions and seeing that the sentinels did their duty. He spoke English very well, and told me his father had been killed in the revolution of 184s, and his brother exiled. His wife and children were somewhere in the south of France, but he h

would not aght. The progress of the battle was listened to with the most intense excitement by the Guards on this side, who were little less interested in it than those actually engaged in the fight. What would become of them in case the Neurlly gate should be taken? A nogen blinde came puffing down the road about ten o'clook and soon began sending its sharp, whizzing

SEVEN-FOUND SHELLS

up in the direction of Courbevole. But we got no answer except in the way of Chassepot buildes until about one o'clook in the morning, when they sent us down a few shelis by way of letting us know how they were getting ou. None of them util any mischief, however, as far as I could learn, although they all exploded in or near the village.

The night passed away and still the fighting continued. The fire from the guins of Vaierien could be seen illuminating the horizon like fashes of lightning. The stirmishing continued all around us; but there was no very heavy firing. About three in the morning Colonel Guillen went to the extreme outposts up on the Argenteull road, where there is a barricade. In a half hour after he left me he was BROUGHT BACK DEAD.

He had ordered the barricade to be strengthened, the men said, and was un the act of putting up a stone himself, when a ball struck him, traversing the spinal column and killing and instantly. Well, he died, honestly fighting for what he thought was right; and, although we must go with the world and consider him a rascal, peace to his ashes, say l. And his poor wife! Coining in I met a courier with a letter for him. The address was in a woman's handwriting—the long expected news, no doubt, but six hours too late.

In searching the cellars of the Hotel de Ville a

but six hours too late.

ITEMS.

In searching the cellars of the Hotel de Ville a small door was discovered in one side of the walls and finger prints bestneared with blood. Suspicion is aroused and an inquest will be made immediately.

The National Guards killed in the different battles who are not claimed by relatives or trends are

The National Guards killed in the different battles who are not claimed by relatives or friends are photographed and numbered, then buried in Pere ia Chaise. Those wounded are at the Hotel Dieu. This idea of photographing the dead is an excellent one, as when friends caim the body all they have to do is to go to the Hotel de Ville and see the photograph, which is manbered, and, the grave bearing the same number, the body is easily had.

There is a great want of medical attention in the hospitals and ambulances, and four out of five wounded die daily, although earnest appeals have been made on behalf of the unfortunate victims of the battles and bombardment. The victims of the latter are few, but dreadfully wounded and generally fatally.

The press is very indignant at the suppression of papers in the provinces. La Vertic was seized by order of ricard.

No postal arrangements have yet been made. The weather is very dry, but pleasant; no April showers, although Versailles is showering its shot and shell on us.

Wanted For a Soldier-Hiding from the Conscription-The Troubles of Those Unfortunate Enough to be Between Seventeen and Forty - the Elite of Paris in Rauged Disgaises-Personating Women-A Pather Dies For His Son. Paris, April 19, 1871.

I thought that I could pursue the innocent calling of a newspaper correspondent in Paris without being called to bear a musket in the service of the Commune, but I have been many times mistaken in this matter, and in this way one must be a veritable Mobile to see what is going on in Paris, and this duty calls a man out at all hours and to all quarters of the city. For the past few days I have been in the hapit of visiting friends, who are somewhat better domiciled than the patriots of Montmartre, and on three occasions the mouchards of the new regime have approached the concierge.

"Wno is this person, the man alring himself while we are fighting ?"

"On, he's a citizen of the United States." "A citizen of the United States?"

"Yes, monsieur." The man reflects. "And what is he doing here?"

'Oh, he's a journalist." "Flens; and is a journalist better than anyone

The following night Monsteur No. two makes his entrie and debut in the same manner, but nothing

Now, this is not so serious in itself, or in fact so disagreeable to me; but it exemplifies a very pe-

culiar state of affairs in Paris. What I have recounted happens to every one who is not fortunate enough to look above forty years of age or below enough to look above forty years of age or below seventeen; and now I touch a fact which has never before happened in this greatest of ail the cities of the world. In the cafes, concerts, theatres, hoiels, in every boulevard, and every street all that you meet are not in the proscribed ages—that is to say, you cannot find in Paris at this moment a Frenchman who is not in the National Guards, and who is between seventeen and forty. Imagine what a stagnation exists here in consequence. Go into Peter's, into the Cafe du Heider, the Cafe Riche or the Maison Doree and you find nobody but Englishmen, Americans, Spanlards or Italians.

ina nobody but Englishmen, Americans, Spaniarus
I have wandered from the Madeleine on several
pleasante mornings during the past week, up towards
the Forte St. Martin, endeavoring to acteed the young
Frenchmen evading the conscription of the context of the conscription
were a young republican with freshly acquired
rights. I accosted a pleasant looking young man
with finely out features and gentiemally bearing
the other day.

"Pardon, Monsieur! A light if you please."

"I em Anglish," he responded, offering me his
cigar.

"On!" I replied to this needless fabrication, and
after thanking him walked on. He was evidently
very much scared and turned the next corner. But
aside from the desolation existing, there are many
curious freats now noticeable every day—and all the
outgrowth of "Spot" in lang Toolored shirts, and
coast out too broad for him at the shoulders, has
drawn in his fine apparel, put aside his beaver and
habited himself in the coarsest and oidest material
commensurate with clean linea.

The forms of disguise are absolutely innumerable.
Youths from seventeen to twenty-turce, with beardless faces, readily play the roles of women, and
when they appear in the streets they are women. of
the town. A jovial American, accustomed to solicit
women on the Boulevard, accosted one of these too
hear right, but was not answered, the object of his
addresses flying as rapidly as possible. X. was
not to be therarted, especialis, A. this moment ne
was mortified at the opiocition, and pursued with
vengeance and protestations of love. In the midst
of a most venement appeal, "Mademoiseite, je rous
atmen," &c., ne was found in a deep, gruffy, masculine volce, "Aliez ou duoble," and he feet like going.
I need not say that there are many distressing
cases where Frenchmen have remained enly to
be impressed into the service, and impressed
against Cluseret's own good judgement, and who,
to conserve his position must be very cautious and
very sabordinate. A young man hidden away in the
firm of the stream of the protessed of th

The Programme of the Republican League. The principal bases of the programme of the Re publican Union League, which will be submitted to M. Thiers, are:-That the Department of the Seine M. Thiers, are:—That the Department of the Seine be suppressed; that the suburban Communes shall enter the Department of the Seine et Oise; that the Prefecture of the Seine and the Prefecture of Folice be abolished; that Paris be administered by a municipal council, elected by the scrutin de Uste and by arrondissement, every 22,000 of the inhabitants electing one councilor, and a fraction of a thousand giving the right to elect one councilor more; that the council or mane either Mayors and adjoints, or an executive commission of from three to five members, who would be substituted for the present Mayors; that the protection of Paris and the forts be exclusively confided to the National Guard, saving

that the protection of Paris and the forts be ex-clusively confided to the National Guard, saving in time of war; that the only troops that may be permitted to enter Paris be men belonging to the en-gineers, whose services might be required to repair and keep up the fortifications; that the staif of the National Guard be appointed by the municipality. If these proposals are rayorably entertained at Ver-sailies it is believed that the League and its adhe-rents will seek to force the Commune into accepting them.

ITALY.

The Alleged Secret Instructions of the Pope to the Italian Clergy-Absolution Promised to the Penitent Who Fought Against the

Pontifical Sovereignty.
The Pa'l Mail Tazette publishes, under the head ing of "The Pope and the Italians," the following

letter, dated Florence, April 12:letter, dated Florence, April 12:—
The following are the secret instructions distributed by order of Plus IX. to all the bishops, curates and convents of the Italian kingdom. They are in themselves so important that they need no comment. As to their autenticity I believe I can

curraces and convents of the Italian kingdom. They are in themselves so important that they need no comment. As to their autenticity I believe I can vouch for it:

1 To be absolved by Apostolic authority from ecclesiastical censure and punishment are all those pennents, collectively as well as singly, who may have co-operated with the rebeilion against the Pontical Dominion, or adhered to it, or given it their belo and favor in any way, or given their vote for the union of Italy under one king (are estam pro unions folius automicor rege delor union, or violated ecclesiastical immunity—provided they have given beforeband signs of true repentance, made good in the best way they could, and after the pradent judgment of the ordinaries or contessors, the scandal they have given beforeband signs of true repentance, made good in the best way they could, and after the pradent judgment of the ordinaries or contessors, the scandal they have given rise to, and promised by cath obedience to the Boly See and its orders, the saintary pentience and the other punishments customary according to the law being inflicted on all and every one in proportion to the sin, excepting, however, the ringleaders (may-it-it), chiefs (coriphenis), instigators, and public officials, and those who have violated eccresisatical immunity by laying bands on cardinals, bishops, or other ordained priesis, for all whom it will be necessary to have recourse in each case to the Sacred Pententiary.

2 May be absolved, with the aforesaid conditions and exceptions, ecclesiastica, if any, who have been guitty of the foresaid erimen, after, in any, who have been guitty of the foresaid erimen, after, in any, who have been guitty of the foresaid erimen, after in wever, having one terred (the text says egreed, but this must be an error of the press a religious house and spent therein a whole month in spiritual exercises. Trees will be treated merefully by the Apostolic authority in all that concerns the irregularity and violation of the foresaid censure in whol

The Rien Public has the following:-The Italian journals have persistently announced that Pius IX. will shortly leave for Corsica. We do not know whether there is any truth in these rumors, but we he received the following letter from Coralca.

By the order of a well known cardinals the villa Baciocem, near Alaccio, has been prepared to receive a great personage, who has the intention to reside there incognito. One of our friends who has visited this little palace has assured us that the simplicity with which the expected guest is supposed to live does not exclude luxury in the furnishing of the apartments. It is M. Grossette and a great lady who have made these grand arrangements. Everything has been foreseen with infinite care and delicacy. Who is the great personage expected? whether there is any truth in these rumors, but we

GERMANY.

The Speech of Prince Bismarck on His Rein-

tions with France.
In the sitting of the German Parliament on the 24th uit, the loan of 120,000,000 thalers was finally sanctioned, only six members voting against it. In the course of the debate Prince Bismarck stated that even if the French Government should may the first

half milliard of the indemnity the evacuation of the forts, according to the terms of the treaty, would only ensue after the final conclusion of peace. The peace negotiations at Brussels did not seem to be progressing as rapidly as might be wished, the French government appearing to think that on France becoming stronger with time, they would obtain better conditions. Prince Bismarck added—"We shall, however, suffer no variation from the preliminaries of peace. On the outbreak of the movements in Paris, Germany did not raise any objections to some slight deviations from the preliminaries on the part of the Versalities government. Germany has thereby been forced into great financial sacraices and the maintenance of considerable troops in France, being compelled to hold herself at least sufficiently strong to be prepared for all eventualities. If the French government does not pay the amount agreed upon for the maintenance of the German troops, it will be necessary again to have recourse to requisitions of food and forage. The German authorities will not interiere in the internal affairs of France, though it is hardly possible to promise complete abstention under all circumstances. Should German rights and German interests be imperilled, it will become our duty to defend them.

Speech by the Red Prince-The Victories of the Late War—The Greatness of Prussia Had Its Origin in Brandenburg. An address was presented on March 25 to Prince Frederick Charles by a deputation of the municipal authorities of Berlin, to which his Royal Highness

Frederick Charles by a deputation of the municipal authorities of Berlin, to which his Royal Highness replied as follows:—

On my return from along and arduous war it is a great honor and pleasure to me to be greeted by the representatives of the city in which I was born and have long resided. It cannot be decided that my name has been connected with important events it this campaign, and perhaps also with former wars, but these successes must be ascribed to the gracious assistance of the Most High. The feeling that we have only been instruments in His hands lends us at once humility and confidence, in the presence of such great success.

You remind me that I was the commanding general of the Brandenburg army corps. I recall the position which I occupied for ten years with pleasure, and, should the Emperor and King not decide otherwise, I may perhaps return to it. You refer to the fact that the greatness of our State had its origin in Brandenburg. In this war, too, the men of Brandenburg have done eminent service. I have several times brought them into positions where, as far as could be foreseen, the greatest decais were to be done. The Brandenburg corps is unwilling to be surpassed. The other corps are animated by the same sentiments, and to this harmony the victories we have gained are owing. The Emperor and King, with his simple soldier's heart, was a brilliant example to us, which tred the hearts of the soldiers and stimulated them to extraordinary exertions.

But, gentiemen, while dwelling on our victories, do not let us forget how many have been rendered destitute and how many more see their future endangered. I am sure those at home will not grow weary of caring for them and that Berlin will not allow itself to be outdone in this respect. The war has caused great suffering even among ourselves; how much greater are those which have to be borne in France? If the war had taken a different turn how much heavier would have been the sacrifices we had to bear! I will not assume the French could have come as f

rayons. If the Emperor and King does not otherwise determine I shall, therefore, bave the opportunity I desire of remaining some time at home.

When the festal entrance into the city comes I am sure gentlemen, you will do your part towards it. All that is done on such occasions raises the spirits of the soldlers and pleases them. I think that military events have been brought to a conclusion for a long time to come. The state of thing in France seems to promise a long peace. It will be long, is true, before the people there thoroughly realize the situation.

me.

His Royal Highness afterwards conversed with the gentlemen of the deputation for some time. He spoke of the characteristic differences between the French and German systems of warfare, and the distinguishing qualities of the imperial and republican armies of France. He also dwelt with great feeling on the losses suffered by the Berlin reserves and landwehr. At the conclusion of the audience the deputation loudly cheered his Royal Highness.

IRELAND.

Fearful Exedus from the Green Isle-English Statesmen and Irish Emigrants-The Positions of Gladstone and Disraeli-Ocean Steamers Crowded With Passengers for the United States—Five Hundred Persons Evicted—The Cause of Irish Emigration— The Cure.

DUBLIN, April 16, 1871. Still the tide rolls on. English statesmen will, doubtless, think that the case of Ireland is hopeless, since every panacea devised by them to remove our think I may say that this failure was never more apparent or more thoroughly recognized by all classes than at present. After all that has been done for us during the last two years, I am unable to say that the people are more contented, or more hopeful of the future, or have greater induce-

Whether they have greater inducements or not is very questionable, but it is certain that the lower and middle classes show no disposition to remain among us. Propably English statesmen think it a good thing that the troublesome Celt is obliged to go forth, and that his place should be filled up with oxen. The only statesman of eminence in England DEPLOPED THE EXODES

of the Irish people was Mr. Disraeli, and he regarded this melancholy depiction "as the flowing away of a nation's life blood." But, in despite of Mr. Gladstone's remedial measures and of Mr. Disraeli's geace. From north, south, east and west they are pouring out like a torrent, all bound for the shores of the United States. The chief ports of embarka-tion are Queenstown, Galway, Drogheda and Lon-Daily Herald gives a melancholy picture of last week's emigration from the port of Queenstown:-"For the accommodation of the multitudes of emigrants the four companies running steamers from this port have been tried to the utmost, and

EXTRA STEAMERS HAVE HAD TO BE STARTED, as in previous years, to carry off the surplus left by the regular boats. This is in a great degree consequent on the rush of emigration from Liverpool, which has scarcely ever been greater than at pre sent. Besides the mail boats, six large steamers have called at Queenstown during the past week and have taken on board upward of 1,400 passen gers, nearly 500 more being left behind for lack of accommodation. During the current week there will be run three extra steamers belonging to the Cunard, National and Inman lines, so that al-

ogether EIGHT TRANSATIANTIC STEAMERS

will have left the port during the week, each carrying an average of about two hundred and eighty passengers, or an aggregate of about two thousand yet it is fully expected that this mighty drain on the population will rather increase than diminish within next few months." Were this the only port through which the Irisa emigrant passed on his way "Far West," these figures are sufficiently startling to convince even the most thoughtless of the certain ruin which this exodus, if allowed to go on, will bring upon this country. But what is the fact? News has reached us from Drogheda

on, will bring upon this country. But what is the fact? News has reached us from Drogheda that from that port 1,500 emigrants sailed away during Easter week. In Londonderry and Galway the same unnappy scenes are witnessed. The senson has scarcely jet begin, still the ports are crowded with emigrants. What will be the state of things in a month or two hence? The present number in all probability will be 1000 hence? The present number in all probability will be 1000 hence? The present number in all probability will be 1000 hence? The present number in all probability will be 1000 hence? The present number in all probability will be 1000 hence? The children. It is not the very poor who now emigrate; they have been cleared of long since. The emigrants this year are nearly all of the agricultural class, who have just been evicted, and, being provided with a Hille capital, have resolved to TRY THEIR FORTUNES IN THE.

Western States of the Union. They are young boys and girls, well able and willing to work, and these are precisely the class of persons wanted at home. They come oneity from the midical contines—from Meath, Westmeath, King's county, Queen's county and Tipperary. They are flying probably from the anticipated suspension of the Habeas corpus act, as the government, it is thought, after the haster holidays will ask for increased powers to enable them to suppress crime in these districts. It may seem paradoxical to say that Mr. Glastone's land bill is the chief cause of this fatal exodus, but such is the lact. The landsords, roused by the abridgment of What THEY CALL THEIR ROPTS.

and dreading that, at no distant day, shey will be curtailed still further, exercised to the utmost the powers still left them against their unfortunate tenants; and of course the weaker went to the wall. Notices to quit during the last rew mentis have been served, and, indeed, are being served, more trequently the bard of the proper of who can get it.

quently

THAN AT ANY PERIOD IN THE PAST.

Landlords who have the money, or who can get it to borrow, prefer paying it even at a disadvantage to their tenants sooner than allow them to remain upon the land. But in almost every case in which they carry their proprietary rights to an extreme they fight out their battle in open court against the claims of the tenant. But even the risk of public exposure will not prevent them from attempting the reduction of the compensation due to the occupier on account.

or account

OF DISTURBANCE AND OF IMPROVEMENTS.
Landlord tyranny is too old a custom here in Ireland to be a matter of surprise. The proprietary class affect to be greatly shocked when one of THEIR ORDER IS SENOT DOWN.
but the ruin of hundrens of poor families by an edict issued from themselves never cost them a thought. The one is the result of the other. Only the other day I had to report the attempted murder of Mr. Crotty. And who, let me ask, is Mr. Crotty? I am unable to give any account of his pedigree; but this, I am sure, you will have the kindness to avance.

is enough for my purpose to say that some five or six years back he purchased in the Landed Estates Court a large district of mountain land in the county of May. It being of the poorest quanty—much of it, indeed, being a common—be only paid for it the small sum of £1,050. He resided on his new property. He introduced

NEW CODE OF LAWS
into the district, which the people around were to observe. Endless litigation followed, and Mr. Crotty became extremely impopular. There were 103 houses on the property, chiefly laborers huts, which were inhabited by 500 human beings. I need not weary myself or your readers by any protracted recital of their wrongs and sufferings. Where are they—these

PIVE HUNDERD MEN. WOMEN AND CHILDREN?
Let echo answer. They are gone, and gone with a vengeance. Does Mr. Gladstone think that there can, that there ought to be, peace in this country so long as such scenes are allowed to be emacted with the sanction of the law of England? Does he think that the peasantry of Ireland ough! tamely submit to be driven from their native soil, like the beasts of the field? If he is anxious to have peace in Ireland he must destroy landlord power entirely and completely. No true statesman, no sound political economist, can see a whole people hurrying in this way from their homes without deploring the circumstance and dreading the result. If this learful exodus is to be stopped at all now is the time. In a year or two hence it may be too inte. The physician ought to apply the remedy in time.

ENGLAND.

The Republican Demonstration in London-Fnilure—The Cause—A Power to be Feared— The New Licensing Bill—Free Trade in

LONDON, April 19, 1871. Just as the struggles of the Paris Commune ap pear to be coming to a close, and the fallacy of ection hoping to govern the nation is being proved, our republicans in the city determined to organize a demonstration to express sympathy with their French brethren. The working classes were in vited to meet in their majestic numbers at different points of London, and with banner and flag proudly flying, march to the martial strains of brass band to the general trysting place-Trafalgar squarecolumns of unbroken line, composed of thoughtful, hard-working patriots, to Hyde Park, and there, the very teeth of their proud enemies, declare their programme of liberts, squitte et fraternité, or, rather their reading of this much-abused pocket constitution. Unfortunately for the success of the organization the day—last Sunday—was very showery, and the rain, which fell from the heavy clouds that hung over our usually bright and cheer ful metropolis (f), spared neither monarchist nor re publican-damped the enthusiasm of the latter, and

publican—damped the enthusiasm of the latter, and so diminished the numerical strength. Another cause also helped the same result—viz.,

THE IRISH SECTION WAS ABSENT and took no part, due, probably, to the sacrilegous conduct of the Paris Communasts. Be it from these causes or that moderate republicans leared the extreme or ultra views of these men, I know not; but certain it is that the demonstration was a failure, and the actors in it came in for the laughter of spectators, who watched them traveling through the mud and water of the streets. Ten beamers hung dejectedly and clung to the poles that supported them. Two brewers caps, hosted in mid-air, were borne as the symbols of floerty, while a single band played the "Marseillaise" till philantarophists leared the lungs of the blowers. All the clubs in St. James' street, and elsewhere along the route, turned out their quota of gazers. The general opinion was that the whole affair had ended in a flasco, and this was the fact—

St. James' street, and elsewhere along the route, turned out their quota of gazers. The general opinion was that the whole affair had ended in a flasco, and this was the fact—

THE DEMONSTRATION WAS A FAILURE.

Notwithstanding this want of success, to those who will calmly consider the matter apart from all prejudice it must be clear that it is by no means unimportant. That, on a day when all the fates proved unkind, this political section could collect some 3,000 fair representatives of the working classes, and march them several miles to pass as vote of sympathy with the Farls Communists proves that it is a power, and that republicanism has a much firmer root here than quiet John Bull will acknowledge. Liverpool, Manchester, Nottingham and such centres of labor have branch establishments of the parent society in London, and can each furnish a LARGE NUMBER OF ARDENT REPUBLICANS.

The Hon. Auberon Herbert, M. P., was called to account by the republican portion of his constituency for voting the dowry of the Princess Louise on her marriage with Lord Lorn; and, after apologizing for having made such a mistake, added:—"When the question of successor to her Majesty arrives the people will nave the right to make what atrangement they may wish with the then government."

He regrets his speech now, but the fact remains that this republican section can and does make itself heard more and more. It is growing, and may take some time in arriving at maturity. It is at present best expressed as the dissatisfaction of labor with capital. Real republicans are working on the former and gradually moulding it.

Mr. Bruce's new Licensing bill has stirred up the wrath of brewers and publicans. One firm of the former wrote to the papers to state that two years since they purchased their business for £160,000, but that if the new bil passed into law the value would be reduced by half. How this depreciation is brought about is not stated, and exists probably in the imagination of the writer. That the publicans complain is natural; fo

plaints of all these gentlemen may be los

to pay the same price for it, the fears and compaints of all these gentlemen may be found to be without reason.

The old conservative societies of the Inns of Court are being attacked and barristers are doming armor to light for their conservative and very close institutions. The radical reformers complain of the absurdity of compelling students to eat so many dinners in the half of one of the societies as a means of becoming a lawyer and demand free trade in these as in medicine.

Mr. Herbert, R. A., has startled artists by a water color drawing, which he exhibits at the institute of Painters in Water Color. It seems to have been tacitly understood that grand and solemn thenes were not within the scope of water color artists; but Mr. Herbert has undeceived them by his "Mary Magdalene crossing Goigotha to the Tomb of our Lord." Mary is the same creation of a lewish type so often seen in his works; the large lustrous eyes, copies of those of his own daughter; the face of Mary expressive of so much grief, but supported by the consciousness of performing an art acceptable to her dead Lord. It is to be hoped that others will follow his example and give us something better than that which often adors our walls.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN ITEMS.

The following curious placard has been posted by the Communists on the closed doors of the churches of Montmartre:-"Whereas priests are thieves and churches haunts where they have morally assassinated the masses in dragging France under the taions of the scoundrels Bonaparte, Favre and Trochu"—these words are in small capitals—"the delegate of Les Carrières at the ex-Prefecture of Poince orders the Church of Satht Pierre to be crossed, and decrees the arrest of ecclesiastics and Ignoranting.

LE MOUSSU."

Two scale of the Commune are standed on the Two seals of the Commune are stamped on the

Two seals of the Commune are stamped on the paper.

The Herald's correspondent, writing from Frankfort on the 20th uit, says:—"Yesterday morning, at time o'clock, a French rudian called at Rottschild's office and told toe clerks that he wanted 4,000,000f., and if reassed would blow up the house and the immates. He was considered a manusc and was going to be turned out when he threw a petard, which exploded and smashed the windows and staircases. Two brokers, waiting for the bauker, were wounded. The offender was taken to the guard-house, where he stated that he was one of a gang formed for the purpose of plandering the bankers, and that he had been designated by for to begin with Rothschild. The house was instantly closed and a search was made by the police, when two more petards were found, but another man, who, according to the statement of the doorkeeper, had entered with the offender, was not detected yesterday evening. The general opinion is that this is part of the tragedy now playing at Paris under the superintendence of the international League, and that similar attacks will be tried elsewhere. Last week a meeting of work people of the International was held here in the locality of a brewery, when it was resolved to go to the assistance of the Paris brethren, but to murder before all Jews and capitalists." resolved to go to the assistance of the Paris orethren, but to murder before all Jews and capitalists.
A charming American widow, with one chid, reslaing in Paris, but who during the siege deemed it
prudent to leave, returned to her fine apartments
soon after the armistise was signed. During her
journey she had, at a certain hotel, in company with
ner mother, made the acquaintance of a Frence gendeman, who seemed to take the greatest interest in
both mother and daugitter, and as the former for
certain political reasons the not deem it prudent to
enter Paris for a long period, she trusted the very
agreeable gendeman (who declared himself ready to
ad and protect the young widow) to accompany her
daugitter to their residence in the city, where they
resided for some few weeks. In the meanwhile the
neighbors supposed they were married. Adons,
owing (as he said) to the War, &c., &c., tan
short of money, but he had such good prospects in view that the kind-hearted widow
gave him all that was necessary. He then
persuaded her to accompany him to her dressmakers, and finisted on her ordering several
dresses. The dressmaker required that, as she was
not able to wait the payment of the gentleman, that
Madame must give the security, which she did without the least hesitation. A day or two after the
order for the dresses Adons called with all mistress on the dressmaker, and represented her as his
suser, and took the dresses intended for Madame
and several other articles of ladies wardroses, and
left for parts unknown. He ran in debt at all the
places where the widow was known and she had to
pay many of his bills. She wrote to her mother,
apprizing her of her misfortune, and the mother
histened at once to her. All who knew the affair
apprizing her of her misfortune, and the mother
histened at once to her. All who knew the affair
apprizing her of her misfortune, and the

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

New England Labor Reform League-Address by Horace Greeley on Protection. sessions of the New England Labor Reform

League were continued yesterday afternoon and evening in the Cooper Institute. The day and the weather prevented a large attendance and a late or ganization in the afternoon. The hour was occu-pled mainly by Mr. Wilsiam West, who made a political address upon "Good Government versus Bad Government," and offered a series of resolutions consonant with his own remarks, but which he did not desire action taken upon at that time.

At the evening session Mrs. E. DANGELLS, of Boston, spoke on the "Money Question" without prosenting anything new or original on that venerable topic. The suffrage and political equality she hoped to obtain some day before the muleunium comes, because that event cannot come to pasuntil women obtain those rights and privileges. It was the old, old story repeated. Mr. Horace Greekey followed on the subject of

"Protection versus Free Trade." Protection he defined to be the force or power of any community organized to provide public benefits by public moneys.
Free trade, on the other hand, is the assumption that whatever brings money into the individual pocket is a public good. Mr. Greeley denied this proposition and cited grog shops and houses of prostitut on as making money for their proprietors, but are at the same time public nuisances. His definition of protection he sustained by the example of the building of the Mississippi levees and the Erie Canal. The State, or some other organized public force, mast act in such matters, because their action is legitimate and is the best. Mr. Greeley quoted from Adam smith, General Jackson and others in support of his arguments, and in regard to the free trade cry of "les industry alone" and it will find the best market for itself. He quoted from McCullough to show the contrary fact. Taking the item of cotton, Mr. Greeley showed that India and China, the great original cotton-growing countries of the world were poor, while the British power foom, spinning jeans manufacturers have grown rich. He also quoted from free trade ghost of increase of proceeding the British power look, and the support of processed by high tarries. Mr. Greeley elled from free cases of bight he trade of one cases of the free trade ghost of increase of process cased by high tarries. Mr. Greeley elled from free cases of the contract of the contr

Party," ten A. M., May 11 and 12, at Apolio Hall.

FRIDAY, May 12.—A meeting of the surviving members of the late Ninth regiment, New York Volunteers (Hawkins Zonaves), is to be held at the armory of the First mfantry, N. G. S. N. Y., 118 West Thirry-second street, at eight o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements for celebrating in some appropriate manner the anniversary of their departure for the seat of war in 1861.

TUESDAY, May 18.—New York Sunday School Union, half-past seven P. M., Reformed church, on Pitth avenue.

SATURDAY, May 27.—Society of Friends, Elders' meetings in the different meeting houses. Public meetings on the subsequent Sunday and Wednesday. Intervening and concluding meetings at the Rutherford place meeting house.

THE GERMANS FOR WILLIAM M. TWEED.

The Germans are failing promptly into line in the matter of forming William M. Tweed associations, First in the field, having organized on the 1st of April, was the "Fourth Senatorial District William M. Tweed German Central Organization." In all the

M. Tweed German Central Organizatios." In all the wards comprising the "Fourth Senatorial District" separate Whitam M. Tweed clubs have been formed, composed entirely of Germans. Delegates from the various clubs have held a meeting at the headquarters of the central organization, and piedge their earnest support towards Mr. Tweed's re-election as State Senator.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of Germans has also just been held at the headquarters of the German William M. Tweed Association of the Sixth word, at which Mr. Jacob Koenier presided and spoke most carnestly for the "Boss," and asked all the Germans to come boldly to the front in his support. A series of resolutions were passed hearthly endorsing Mr. Tweed's cause as Senator. The following was the concluding resolution:—

endorsing Mr. Tweed's cause as Senutor. The fol-lowing was the concluding resolution:—
Resolved, that the oldeen of this Senatorial district can-not and a better representative in the upper branch of the Legislature than the stateman who, with homor to dissert and to his constituents, has filled his place for many years; that his re-election seems to be dictated by all considerations of grantude and painteal circumspection, provided the peo-pic of this state do not resolve to cievate him to a more im-portant and more responsible office.

STRYCHNINE IN BREWERS' GRAINS.

How florses are Poisoned-Letter from the Sanitary Superlutendent of the Board of Health.

BUREAU OF SANITARY INSPECTION,
NEW YORK May 6, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

As the following facts are of general interest to the farming community I forward them to you for publication.—Horses poisoned by eating brewers' grains:—Mr. W flam Archer, of Jerome, West Farms, Westchester county, N. Y., states that he lost three horses on the 14th and 15th April, 1871; that he had fed them with brewers' grains from Anton & Hapfels' brewers' grains from Anton & Hapfels' brewers, Morrisania, near Milbrook. Received the grains about three weeks previously from the brewers, Has been feeding the horses night and morning with about a peck of grains, mixed with cut hay and indian meal. Their symptoms—After feeding at night, twelve hours after noticed the horses were sick, appearing feeble, weak, fottering, no use of tongue, laid down and were unable to rise again, and in twenty-four hours died. About half an hour before death they broke out in profuse sweat, seemed to have mward convulsions, but too weak to make any effort. They appeared stupid, duli and lifeless. Mr. Van Tassell, on Jerome Farm, near Yonkers, lost two horses from same cause. He is satisfied that these horses died from the effects of eating the grains, which he tillniks have strychnine in them. He has heard of others whose horses and cows have suffered and died in the same way. Respectfully, publications-florses poisoned by eating brewers

COLLISION ON THE EAST RIVER.

Yesterday afternoon, as the old Williamsburg ferrybeat Cayuga was leaving her slip foot of Diferrybeat Cayuga was leaving her slip foot of Di-vision avenue, the bowsprit of a passing schooner penetrated the gentiemen's cabin, causing the ut-most consternation among the passengers, the panic communicating to the lathes' cabin and the brigade on deck. Happily no one was injured, an though a nervous old lady-a member of the Wil-llamsburg Sorosis-attempted to jump overcoard, and was with difficulty restrained. The Cayuga's damago was \$500. The schooner sustained no in-jury.